



Lyrodus medilobatus

Indo-Pacific shipworm

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
 - “Dispersed by planktonic larvae, the larvae settle and construct extensive burrow systems in wooden structures (e.g., boat hulls, marinas, docks, and pilings)
 - Cohen and Carlton (1995) report that shipworms caused \$615 million in damage in San Francisco Bay during a 1920’s outbreak” (Molnar 2008)
2. Invasive potential
 - A fouling organism requiring assisted transport to expand alien range
3. Geographical extent
 - Locally patchy
4. Management difficulty
 - “Effective control of these pests can be accomplished by chemical treatment (e.g., creosote) or use of alternative materials” (Molnar 2008)

Geography and Habitat

1. Origin: Native to the Indo-Pacific
2. First introduction: 1995
3. 1st detected at Cape Canaveral in 1995, it was probably introduced on a fouled ship hull (Molnar 2008).
4. Habitats
 - Marine, fouling communities
 - Shipworms are tolerant of a wide range of salinities, temperatures, flow conditions, and oxygen concentrations

Invasion Pathways

1. Hull/Surface Fouling
 - Accidental probable
 - Cause- a shipworm
 - 1st detected at Cape Canaveral in 1995, it was probably introduced on a fouled ship hull (Molnar 2008).

Non native locations

1. 43- N. Gulf of Mexico
2. 70- Floridian

Sources

1. Molnar, Jennifer, et al. 2008. “Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity.” *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 6 (9), pp. 485-492.
2. <http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment>